

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1822.

[NO. 98.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

An advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having made the necessary arrangements for carrying on the Baking Business, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread, Crackers, and Cakes.

of every description, as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary store; all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.—80

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a House of Private Entertainment for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Holton, sign of the Eagle, east of the Court-House, Salisbury, N. C. where he has opened a House of Entertainment, for the accommodation of travellers and citizens. The house is large and commodious; the stables are convenient, and will at all times be well supplied with grain and fodder.

As the subscriber has taken pains to provide every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of all who may be pleased to visit his house, he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction.

A few boarders, by the week, month, or year, will be taken on the usual terms.

JOHN HOLMES.

April 4, 1822.—8wt103

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectively informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina, and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the Book-Binding Business, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors E. N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

MERCHANTS and others can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Wagon for Sale.

THE subscriber has in his possession, for sale, a large, well built wagon, which will be sold low for cash.

Thomas Holmes.

Salisbury, April 8, 1822. 5wt198

A LIST OF Military Land Warrants

ISSUED to the President and Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the sitting of the last General Assembly.

No. of Original Warrant. No. of Original Warrant. No. of Original Warrant.

825 Thomas Hill 826 George Hill 827 Thomas Hopkins

828 Thomas Hicks 829 Littleton Johnston

830 James Jennings 831 James Jeffries

832 Joseph Jenkins 833 Jacob Kittle

834 Archibald Kennedy 835 John Ledum

836 John Liscombe 837 Willis Marshall

838 Charles Mixon 839 John Moore

840 Bryan Madry 841 Samuel M'Elroy

842 Joseph M'Daniel

825 Thomas Hill 1019 Armwell Herron

826 George Hill 1020 George Richards

827 Thomas Hopkins 1021 P. Harrington

828 Thomas Hicks 1022 Charles Haslip

829 Littleton Johnston 1023 John Donnelly

830 James Jennings 1024 Benjamin Dorland

831 James Jeffries 1025 Broton Jones

832 Joseph Jenkins 1026 Francis Jack

833 Jacob Kittle 1027 Bryan Montague

834 Archibald Kennedy 1028 Sam. Montague

835 John Ledum 1029 Job Ward

836 John Liscombe 1030 Timothy Plumpus

837 Willis Marshall 1031 Wm. Stewart

838 Charles Mixon 1032 Jacob Owens

839 John Moore 1033 Sam. Goodman

840 Bryan Madry 1034 Wm. Gregory

841 Samuel M'Elroy 1035 David Charney

842 Joseph M'Daniel 3M87

Published by order of the General Assembly.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1822.

THOMAS ALEXANDER, Abraham Anderson, Jane F. Alexander, James Alexander, Susanah Alexander, Phenis Alexander, John Brown, Stephen Blen, Sylvester Beach 2, James Belk, William Blackstocks, Andrew Berry, Mary Ann Black, Adams Brown, John Black, William Bigham, Lucius B. Bradley, Caleb Cappes, Dr. Collins, James L. Cathcart, Jonah Cohen, James Cawley 2, John Crowell, James D. Craig, Thomas Cawley 2, Wm. P. Clark 2, Richard Colter 2, Col. Wm. W. Davis 5, James Dinkins, Esq. 2, Eliza Dowling 2, Lewis Dinkins 2, Thos. Ferrier 3, Joseph Flinn, Ezekiel Graham, Lyraise Gurly, Willis Gibbs, Rev. Isaac Greer, John Hill, Samuel Hammer, Johnathan Hamilton, Wm. Hartgrove, Thomas Harrison, Alexander Henderson, John Harris, Thomas Houston, David Hutchison, Lewis Harvey, Daniel N. Hall, Edward Harris, John Hall, Caleb Irwin, Col. David Kerr, Allison Knox, Jane Knox, John Lawson, Elizabeth Locke, Henry Lewis, Rev. R. Morrison 2, Walter Martin, Guy Maxwell, Catharine M'Koy, John M'Murry, James Mason, Louisa A. Morrison 2, Roderick M'Cauly, Angus McKenzie, William Matthew, John M'Cullah, James Nowlan, John Norris, Joseph Ormand, Lemira P. Osborn, Dr. Franklin Osborn, Joseph or Silas Orr, Aaron Perry, John Parks, James Pope, Wm. Parks, Capt. H. Parks, Robert T. Plunkett, John L. Porter, Wm. A. Riley, Alexander Rige, Charles Reynolds, Mary Stansill, Anapias Sing, John Simmon, Robert Simpson, James Smith, Robert Singing, Master or Secretary of the Phadn Lodge, Elam Thomas, James Torrence 2, John Varner 2, George Wilson, Wm. Wrice, Thomas Walker, Archibald Walker, John Wilson, Esq. Upton Williamson, Catherine E. Wilson, t98 Wm. Smith, P. M.

Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. April 1, 1822.

LEXANDER ABIAH, Alexander Stephen,

A Allen John, Alexander Benjamin, Allison Sarah, Barnet Thomas, Baker Joseph, Buie William, Baker Sarah, Brown Hiram, Craton William, Corzine Samuel, Cruse Jacob, Doland Henry, Fink Philip, Furr John, son. Grady Josiah, Garmon John, Gilliam William, Esq. Huncty Levi, Hunt Thompson, Harris Charles, Dr. Harris Alfred, Hall Morgan, Hall Robert, Houston Joseph, Huncty Reuben, Johnson Cyrus, Jamison Wm. Lipe George, Means William, Esq. Mason Thomas, M'Ree Richard, Morse Willian, Morgan M. Washington, Morris John, M'Keech Michael, Milcher Christopher, M'Curdy Matilda, Milster John, Misheimer John, Purvians David, Propes Daniel, Purvians Jane, Pharr N. Henry, Rogers Israel, Reed John Jr. Reed Charity, Roney Patrick, Robison John, (Hatter) Ross John, Russel Alexander, Staugh Martin, Stricker Daniel, Taylor Daniel, Wiggins Hardy, White Samuel, Willie Mary, Wear James, Wallace William, Williams Robert, Zane Andrew. 3wt98 D. STORKE, A. P. M.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte,

R. Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro

boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion,

stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches

high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is

suspected that he will make towards the county

of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased

in that county. I will give the above reward if

the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wiles, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in

any jail, and information given, so that I get him

again. EVAN WILE. 50

March 24, 1821.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President

and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation

Company have ordered the payment of the tenth

instalment of ten dollars on each share of the

capital stock of said Company, to be made to the

Treasurer or agents of the Company, on or before

the 13th day of May next. Notice is also

given to all those in arrears for all or any part of

the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh,

eighth, or ninth instalments, that they make pay-

ment to the Treasurer or agents on or before

the 15th of May next.

FREDERICK RANDLE, Sec'y. 4wt100

April 1, 1822.

Notice.

THE Stock in trade of the concern of Winslow

& Huske, will be sold at Public Auction,

without reserve, at their store in the town of

Fayetteville. The sale will commence on Mon-

day, the 13th day of May next, and will so con-

tinute from day to day, until the whole of the

property is disposed of.

The Stock consists of a large and general as-

sortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE,

and CUTLERY, an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES, consisting of Sugars, Coffee,

Molasses, Salt, Iron, a variety of Wines and Spir-

its, and the various other articles usually sold as

such in this market.

A Boat, of 500 barrels burthen, and her ma-

terials. There will also be Sold,

One hundred and sixty shares of Cape-Fear

Bank Stock.

Fifteen shares of State Bank Stock.

Two shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, and

forty-one shares of Cape-Fear Navigation Stock.

A credit of from four to nine months will be

given on the goods, and six months on credit on

the Bank Stock. The Bank Stock will be sold for cash.

JOHN HUSKE, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, March 20, 1822.—6wt100

Dry Goods, &c.

THE subscribers have lately received and of fer for sale, at that eligible stand on Trion street, formerly occupied by Samuel M'Combs, Esq., a general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are some of the best cloths and cassimeres, together with all other articles ap- pertaining to gentlemen's wear,—and with which they will be accommodated on reasonable terms. Also, a very choice assortment of ladies' fancy goods, which will be sold at a short advance from cost.

GRAHAM & PARKS.

DEBATE ON THE
CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 1821.

Mr. J. D. Jones could but admire the zeal and perseverance of the gentlemen who advocated the resolutions on the table, in so often obtruding them on the notice of the Legislature, after their having been so repeatedly rejected; it is a zeal worthy of a better cause. Did the same spirit manifest itself for compensating public officers, and promoting works of general public utility, North-Carolina might vie with the proudest of her sister states; we would not so long have had our feelings outraged by seeing the price of blood resorted to for paying the prosecuting officers of the state; and a petty tax on auctions made a revenue for compensating one class of judges, while the other, literally the hack-horses of the public, is without adequate compensation at all.

It was, perhaps, his misfortune to entertain very serious doubts, concerning the good policy, or the beneficial results to be calculated on from the passage of the resolutions on the table. To his mind, they were replete with mischief. To his mind, they bore within themselves, principles at war with the well-being of the community; that they were calculated to jeopardize the best interests of the country, the safety and happiness of the people.

It is an old, and well approved maxim, too, said Mr. J. to let well enough alone; or, to borrow the language of the venerable Jefferson, just quoted by the gentleman from Richmond, (Mr. Leak) "it is better to suffer even evils, while evils are sufferable, than to right ourselves by abolishing the forms to which we are accustomed." After having progressed thus far safely, and he might add happily, under our existing constitution, it really seemed to him a species of phrenzy, exceeding madness, to attempt to new model the constitution at this time. The business of renovating a government, was a task to which few were competent; it should be referred to on the most

states of Delaware and Rhode-Island send as many Senators to Congress as the great States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, or of New-York? If the evil be tolerated in the General Government, much more is it to be suffered in a State Government. It is impossible, in the nature of things, to apportion political justice with mathematical precision; we cannot weigh it out in scales; there must be some preponderance, some inequality in the surface. Nature herself, the great mass of wisdom, is full of irregularities.

Every member of this committee must know, that the powers to be delegated to this body are of a dictatorial kind, that they are above law and above the constitution; but we are told there is no danger that they will exceed the bounds of propriety. Sir, we have no security for this; can gentlemen enter into a bond obligatory to the people, binding upon the Convention? Will any man dare to lay his finger upon a limit, and say to them, as God said to the waters, "Thus far shall ye go, and no farther?" No, sir; once constitute them, and they are supreme; once organize them, and no man dare prescribe them limits.

What is the temper, Mr. J. asked, of the present time? Will that temper justify a resort to the measure? He thought not.

When our constitution was formed, there was no talk of eastern and western interest; our wise forefathers took a comprehensive, an impartial view of the whole ground, they therefore formed a constitution to suit the whole people, and not a section of them. Not so now. Ill blood and jealousies are stirring among us; every member will carry into this convention, as into a common stock, his private passions and his private partialities; each section of the state will have its local views to compass; the West will be arrayed against the East, and the East against the West; and out of these jarring, discordant elements, what kind of a compound of a constitution was to be produced, he was unable to tell; but feared the birth would be of the monster kind.

If, said Mr. J. the east has the exercise of the political power of the state, it must be acknowledged we use it with moderation. Have the western gentlemen evidenced the same disposition? Would they be equally moderate had they the predominance? He doubted it. For, sir, said he, even in this debate, with all their caution, unfortunate expressions have fallen from them, which sufficiently betray how little they are disposed to lenity in the exercise of power. Is it not common talk, that unless we surrender our opinions and our judgments to these mighty men of the West, these sword and buckler Myrmidons of the Mountains, that some modern Tamerlane or Attila from among them, would rise up and overwhelm the devoted land of the East? That they would literally, sir, sweep us from the tombs of our fathers? Really, Mr. Chairman, said Mr. J. menaces of this kind are less calculated to make an impression on the eastern section of the state, than arguments which have more temperance and moderation stamped upon the face of them. Menaces of this kind, sir, are calculated to irritate, not to soothe; instead of mitigating, they increase contumacy. It is an old and somewhat musty proverb, too, that "a child may lead a horse to water, but ten men cannot make him drink;" so it may be with us, sir; we may be persuaded into this measure, we cannot be coerced; we may be led, not driven. A little more than twelve months ago, he could not in his heart have believed, that there existed in the state of North-Carolina, a man so utterly lost to its interests—so utterly dead to all sense of moderation, as to suggest even the possibility that this question would be staked upon so ruinous an issue. I say, sir, said Mr. J. I could not in my heart have believed it; until about that period, my eye caught a paragraph extracted from a western paper, where an anonymous writer calls upon the people of the west to take up arms against the people of the east, and to drag them into a compliance with their measures, if other means will not prevail, and invoked the spirit of '76 to aid them. He would ask whether it was not the spirit of an incendiary, who applied a torch at midnight to his neighbor's dwelling, or an arch-fiend of hell, who delights to see brothers sheathing their swords in each other's bowels, rather than of '76, which produced such a result.

fanation, sir, against the purest spirit that ever was an inmate of the bosom of man; it is profaning the spirit which built up the very constitution which we are striving to pull to pieces, and to scatter to the four winds of Heaven. Sir, said Mr. J. the framers of that instrument were patriots, friends to the liberties of mankind. They were men who had just been smarting under the lash of European oppression—they were men who felt for their posterity, what a father feels for the child of his bosom. In the genius and spirit of liberty, they formed that charter of our rights; they handed it down to us as a rich inheritance, which we, like prodigals, would wish to squander, and to substitute

—What?—no man knows. The womb of time can alone disclose the birth. But to say the most of it; it is a substitution of our own short-sighted views—our interested local prejudices, for the venerable and impartial work of our forefathers.

Mr. Chairman, said Mr. J. I am not one of those who entertain such a superstitious veneration for the works of antiquity, as to deem them too holy to be touched by the hand of man. Yet, sir, I really do entertain for them such a veneration, that unless I see very flagrant abuses growing out of them, unless I see them entailing curses where benefits were intended, I am the last man in the world that would lend a hand to their subversion.

Feeling, and believing, therefore, as he did, on this momentous question, that the adoption of the resolutions was calculated to jeopardize our best interests; the evils complained of were but of an imaginary nature; that the powers to be delegated to this convention were of too alarming a nature to be entrusted to men, except called for by the most pressing necessity, he felt it a paramount, an imperious duty to give his vote against the Resolutions. (Debate to be continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 5.

Mr. Walker, of North-Carolina, moved that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a bounty of land to the non-commissioned officers and privates who enlisted and served twelve months during the late war with Great Britain, and who by existing laws are not entitled to receive any bounty in land.

In offering his resolution, Mr. Walker observed, that he was not free from apprehensions that it might be unavailing, and had to regret that he could not make more favorable calculations on the result, and he almost anticipated some objections to its adoption; not on the ground of principle, for it was evidently a subject worthy of inquiry, and demanded attention; but his fears arose from past experience, this being the third Congress in which he had made the same effort to effect a measure so equitable in its operations. And since his commencement as a member of this house, he had always viewed it as a radical defect in our military regulations, and ever entertained a wish for a more liberal policy; yet the attempts he had made, though unsuccessful, had by no means altered his opinion or abated his zeal in the pursuit of that which he felt to be his duty, in soliciting a claim of moral right and equal justice to every soldier; and the present Congress being composed of some new materials, many new members, perhaps with new opinions, had induced him on this proposition to hope for better success. The object of this resolution was to present to this house and to the nation the great inequality that has, and does now exist, in rewarding the services of the different classes of military men; soldiers who enlisted during the late war, in full confidence of obtaining a bounty of land from government, which was promised, and now denied to a part of them. By the existing laws, or rather by the construction of those laws by the officers of government, great injustice arose as it regards the rights of a certain class of military men. And we who are here, said Mr. W. in our legislative capacity, for the purpose of administering equal and indiscriminate justice to all our citizens, are morally bound to keep open doors; not give to some and withhold from others who have an equitable claim on government for military services, and who are truly sufferers by the war. A number of our citizens, advanced in life, who had families, enlisted for five years during the war, and continued in service some one, two, or three years, when impelled from the impulse of filial affection and care of their families, they procured substitutes, for which they gave more than their bounty and wages, and returned home. Now, the question is, or ought to be, Who is responsible for the performance of the substitutes the government or the original soldier? Mr. W. had always understood that, according to strict military rules, when a man was received in place of another, by the commanding officer, the original soldier, having no control over his future conduct, was exempt from any further accountability for his service. It was so in the revolutionary war, and, he believed, in true discipline in all nations, although it had been otherwise considered in the late war. Another class who were enlisted were minors, who continued in service some of them near the expiration of their time, and were discharged at the request of their parents or guardians, as being under age. Sir, by the present system both these classes, the old and the young, are excluded from a bounty of land with their fellow-soldiers, although they rendered the same service, performed the same duties, encountered the same dangers, faced the enemy in the frozen regions of the north, marched to the sultry and sickly climate of the south, fought our battles, gained our victories, suffered all the privations of a military life, and, after having sustained innumerable hardships, done ninety and nine good turns in the service of their country, should, through misfortune, fail by the misconduct of their substitutes to fulfil the last day's duty, must be refused of their rights, go unrewarded, and turned off as castaways! This hard measure operates severely on the feelings as well as the interest of that class of our fellow citizens.

They may well exclaim, in the language of the poet,

Oh cease! forbear to give the fatal stroke,
And wound the heart that is already broke.

Sir, I am gratified in being able to assert, that I believe the district I represent has furnished more soldiers, during the late war, than any other section of the Union, in proportion to its population; among whom are some of that unfortunate description I have here noticed, who returned from the army, their health impaired, their constitutions broken, their families made poor by their absence, and now without redress, unless government should reward them with a bounty of land in proportion to their services. The recollection of past events often arrest our sensibility, and teach us to feel for others what we have felt ourselves in the old war. Let us, then, turn aside from the smooth and flowery paths of peace, in which we are permitted to tread, and view the toilsome march of our fellow-citizens through the dreary deserts and the storms of war, and, of all on earth, let the soldier be the last man who would have cause to complain of the injustice of his country. The object of this resolution is not to unbosom the Treasury and remunerate them out of the funds of the nation—but to give them a bounty in land, plant them in soil, allow them a lot of inheritance among their brethren, a home—a place for the old to lay his head, and the young to raise his family for posterity. In making these remarks, I trust I shall not fall under the suspicion of one who would lightly or wantonly be disposed to waste or misapply the public money. No, sir; the state of our finances requires the utmost economy: but I would not, nor could I, withhold either the one or the other from any of our citizens who have justly earned it by the sweat of their brow, or, what is much more precious, the spilling of their blood. Sir, we have already provided a pension for the old way-worn debilitated soldier of the Revolution, as a crutch to support him to the brink of the grave, and something to the disconsolate widow of the militia of the late war, and what remains but to do justice to these unfortunate soldiers—the only chasm in the military system? Grant them land, fill up the breach, and then, and not till then, will the rewards of your system be complete.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the said resolution, and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Long, of N. C. the house then took into consideration the bill to revive and continue in force certain acts concerning allowances for pensions upon a relinquishment of bounty lands.

Mr. Long was in hopes that the bill would not meet with much opposition. If it ever was right (which we believe it was) to pass the law, it was right that all should equally have the benefit of it as intended. To this end it would become necessary to revive the law, as it had now expired, before they all had applied. If, however, gentlemen felt any disposition to vote against the bill, he hoped they would reflect, and see the situation of those poor widows and children as it would be if the house refuses to pass the bill. Congress, said he, has heretofore passed a law which held out to them some relief. We may naturally suppose that they have applied as soon as they knew there was a law for their relief; but, to apply effectually, it not only required some time, but was attended with considerable expense in getting their papers in due form, which was done generally by professional men; a class of men who are in the habit of being well paid for their services. In some cases the expense was more than those applicants were able to bear—and, after they have expended every cent they were worth in setting forth their claim, they are informed that the law has expired, and that they are not now entitled to what was intended for them, merely because they have not applied within a certain day. It cannot be expected, said Mr. L. that a poor woman and children, settled down on some remote corner of the earth, constantly engaged at home in procuring bread, could know any thing about the operation or existence of the laws of Congress. He hoped, therefore, that the circumstance of their not applying before the law expired, would not be urged as an objection to the passage of the bill, and that we should not be found ready to snap at this little advantage that may be here taken of the poor and ignorant. He was as much opposed to an improper expenditure of public money as any member of this house, and would go as far as any gentleman in his opinion ought to go, to bring our expenditures within the amount of our revenue, which he conceived to be the indispensable duty of this house: but he could not consent to begin here, and withhold this pitiful sum from the widow and fatherless, who have lost him who ought to have been their protector, while engaged in the service of his country and protection of our lives and liberties.

The bill was thereupon ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. And, on the next day, the bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Cocker, of Tennessee, laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to sit in the recess of Congress, and inquire into the affairs of the several departments of the government. That said committee have power to send for persons and papers; and that they be required to make report to Congress at an early period of the next session.

APRIL 8.
Mr. Patterson laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, be required to report to this House, on the first day of the next session, the number of superintendents, assistants, deputies, comptrollers, auditors, clerks, and messengers, retained in their respective Departments, whether any of them, and if any, how many of them, are unnecessary, inefficient, superannuated, or engaged in other pursuits or professions in no wise relating to the public service; and also, whether they cannot adopt a more efficient as well as a more economical organization of their respective Departments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

A correspondent (says the Boston Palladium) strongly recommends the more free use of *Sage*, as a corrective of coldness in the stomach, and indigestion, promoting a suitable appetite, improving the sight and hearing, and generally conducive to health and long life. These statements are supported by references to ancient writers, and instances of longevity.

"The best preparation," says the Edinburgh Dispensatory, "is the infusion of the dry leaves drank as tea; or a tincture or extract made with rectified spirit, taken in proper doses; these contain the whole virtues of the sage; the distilled waters and essential oil, only its warmth and aromatic quality."

To preserve Turnips from Insects.

First—To a quart of turnip seed, add one ounce of brimstone finely powdered; put them into a bottle large enough to afford room to shake them well together, every day, for four or five days previous to sowing, keeping it well corked. Second—Take such a quantity of clover leaves as when bruised will yield juice sufficient to cover the turnip seed you intend to sow, in which let it soak about twelve hours; the next day mix it with the bruised leaves, and sow all together.

Shearing of Sheep.

The following method has been found effectual. Immediately after the sheep are shorn, soak the roots of the wool that remains all over with oil or butter and brimstone; and three or four days afterwards wash them with salt and water, and the wool of the next season will not only be much softer and finer, but the quantity will be greatly enlarged; and the sheep will neither be troubled with the scab or vermin that year.

A species of Wild Sheep have been found near the sources of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, whose wool is remarkably soft, fine and delicate, resembling the hair of the famous Cashmere goat.

Rats and Mice.

A plant which grows in every field, called the Dog's Tongue, the *Cynoglossum ossicinum* of Linnaeus, has been found to possess a very valuable quality. If gathered at the period when the sap is in full vigor, bruised with a hammer, and laid in the house, barn, granary, or any place infested by rats and mice, those destructive vermin will shift their quarters immediately. The success of this method is equally speedy and effectual, and worthy the experiment of every person.

N. H. Gazette.

WEATHER GUESSES.

Before rain, swallows fly low; dogs grow sleepy, and eat grass; waterfowl dive much; fish will not bite; flies are more troublesome; toads crawl about; moles, ants, rats, bees, and many insects, are very busy; swine, sheep and cattle are uneasy, and even so is the human body; cocks crow on the ground, tame geese gabble, pigs run with bushes in their mouths, lights burn blue, corns become troublesome, and broken bones ache.

Proverbs on the Weather.

If red the sun begins his race,
Expect that rain will fall a-pace.
The evening red, the morning gray,
Are sure signs of a fine fair day.
If woolly fleeces spread the heavenly way,
No rain, be sure, disturbs the summer's day.
In the waning of the moon,
A cloudy morn—fair afternoon.

The name of Cobbett's new paper is to be the "Gridiron." The Providence Manufacturers' Journal thinks it a very proper title, if the object is to promote *Gridiron*.

A new paper has been commenced in Clarksburg, (Va.) entitled the "Rattle-Snake." Our wonder ceases now at Cobbett's "Gridiron."



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1822.

THE SEASON.

The commencement of the spring was remarkably dry in and about Salisbury, and we believe generally so in this section of country. The earth was so parched and baked, that it was difficult to work the gardens. It was an unfavorable season for getting in spring grain. But for the last eight or ten days, there have been plentiful showers of rain; and it is delightful to see what a change it has produced on the vegetable creation. Fresh animation and new life seem to have been diffused over the whole face of nature. The verdure of the forest, and the luxuriance of the gardens and fields, begin to delight the eye and exhilarate the heart. The esculent vegetables in the gardens are springing up with such a luxuriant growth, that our tables will soon be furnished with all the succulent culinaries of the season.

Wheat, in this county, was considerably injured last winter; but still, if nothing more happens, there will be a tolerably good crop. Fruit, of all kinds, will be abundant, should there be no more frost the present season.

Congress have fixed upon the 8th of May for adjourning. We have this week published but a few extracts from their proceedings, as the business doing, at our last dates, was devoid of interest. Now that "their days are numbered," we hope they will give their constituents better proof of their devotedness to the welfare of the nation than they have hitherto done this session.

The Frigate POTOMAC,

Which has been building at Washington City, was ready for launching on the 23d ult.; on which day, crowds of people collected at the Navy Yard to witness the interesting scene. The necessary preparations were completed about $\frac{1}{2}$ past nine o'clock, and as usual the men were waiting for the signal to let the vessel off the stocks, when she broke what is called the *tripper*, and a voluntary launch was the consequence, fifteen minutes sooner than was intended; notwithstanding which, she safely glided into her destined element. She is said to be an elegantly constructed vessel, and of the first class of frigates. Thus has another bulwark of our national independence been set afloat.

Perhaps no one measure of the general government has been approved with more unanimity, than the law for the gradual increase of the Navy. We must confess that our hearts swell with a native pride at the bare mention of the Navy; and, although we lay claim to no more than common discernment in feeling the public pulse, we are sure we do not mistake the popular sentiment, if we say that every true American heart throbs in unison with ours on this subject. The Navy adds strength to the union of the States; and, consequently, perpetuity to our Republic. It sustains our national honor abroad, and contributes to our security and prosperity at home.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The spring term of the Superior Court for Rowan County, commenced its sitting in Salisbury on Monday, the 8th inst. and adjourned late on Saturday evening following. Judge Donnell presided. There were ninety-seven cases on the docket; of which (though the Judge was as industrious as a man could be) only twelve were tried....nine civil, and three criminal....and a nulli prosequi entered by the State Solicitor against twenty-three which were brought up for trial.

William Wood, who was indicted for murder, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.....to stand committed until the fine was paid; but, in consequence of his inability to pay the fine, he was allowed the benefit of the insolvent act.

A man by the name of Medley was also tried on an indictment for murder, but was acquitted.

A man named Dillon, alias Davis, alias Foote, was tried for horse-stealing; he

was convicted, and sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes, on Tuesday of our next County Court, the 21st of May.

It is matter of regret, that the important and urgent business of every court should be laid over, from one term to another, to make way for numbers of vexatious suits, that are discharged by the State Solicitor; but it is matter of still more regret, that a great number of our inhabitants can find no better employment than continually dabbling in law. The lawyer is almost the only person who gains much satisfaction in "going to law." It would be a blessing to the people, and a blessing to the nation, if two-thirds of the present litigation of the country were dispensed with.

The way the inhabitants of Hindostan conduct law-suits, in trying disputed titles to land, is by digging two holes in the contested ground, into which the plaintiff and defendant's lawyers put each one leg, and thus remain until one of them is tired, or complains of being stung by the insects; in which case his client is defeated. But among us it is the silly client, and not the lawyer, who puts his foot into the hole.

FOREIGN.

From London papers to the 7th Feb. received at New-York, by the ship Euphrates.

New outrages have been committed in Ireland. On the 2d February, a desperate attack was made by the peasantry upon the police of Churchtown, in Cork county. In this conflict, which lasted an hour, with fire arms, the rebels shot a sentinel, killed 4 other men, and wounded many others, and carried off many stand of arms. The insurgents, to the number of one thousand, approached Newmarket, but, on the first fire of the military, dispersed.

It is stated that the Caffrees are about to make war upon the British settlement at Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

France.—It seems there have been insurrectionary movements at Brest, Belfort, and Rochefort; the military have been the principal leaders. These risings, the French papers inform us (when they are allowed to hint at them) are put down; but, if so, it is only for the moment.

PARIS, FEB. 5.—We have advices from Madrid of January 28. The government has at length acknowledged the independence of the South American States. We have not yet obtained the particulars of this interesting event.

LONDON, FEB. 7.—In consequence of the above intelligence, Colombian bonds, which were purchased this morning at 68, rose very rapidly, and 77 was refused for a considerable number on 'change this afternoon.

BOSTON, APRIL 4.—By the arrival of the fast sailing ship Triton, Bussy, at this port, late last evening, we have received from our attentive correspondents our full files of London papers, up to February 11th.

In the London Courier of the 5th we find it stated that the Turkish troops were daily evacuating Wallachia and Moldavia. Letters from St Petersburgh, as late as Jan. 15th, says, every thing was perfectly tranquil; there was no expectation of a war with Turkey.

A Constantinople article, dated Dec. 29, says, "We are enjoying complete tranquility. The government is taking the most energetic measures to produce this effect."

The Turks, it is said, have agreed to evacuate the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, leaving only a sufficient number of troops there to preserve internal tranquility. Such is the tenor of the intelligence in our papers of the latest date.

Ireland continued the scene of barbarous outrage. The consequence has been, that strong measures have been adopted. These are, the re-enactment of the insurrection act, and of the Irish habeas corpus suspension bill. Ireland must indeed be a severe sufferer if the spirit of discontent be not now soon quelled, for the passage of these laws places in the hands of the English ministers a power as despotic as was ever exercised by the Grand Turk in the plenitude of his power.

In Spain, some trifling disturbances have taken place at Seville, which Ferdinand attributes to an improper use of the right of petitioning, and has sent a message to the Cortes, recommending certain restrictions upon this right.

The French Chamber of deputies had been, at the last dates, vehemently employed in discussing the law for regulating the press. After a long debate, it passed by a vote of 2⁴ to 228.

The Earl of Mulgrave, owing to his ill health, had resigned his seat in the British Cabinet.

The Earl of Waterford has been made an Irish Duke, by the title of Duke of Munster.

We find no intelligence of the progress of the Greeks in the achievement of their liberty. A Liverpool paper of

the 9th has this solitary remark: "The Greeks are progressing in the work of emancipation." [Patriot.]

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.

NEW YORK, APRIL 2.—The fast sailing schooner Swann, captain Skinner, arrived here yesterday in the short passage of 18 days from that port. We have received by this vessel the following intelligence, besides the news under the marine head.

The British sloop of war Tamar, Sir William Wiseman, sailed on the 21st of February, with a million and a half of dollars, for Campeachy, Havana, and Jamaica.

The Royalists still remained in possession of the fort of St. Juan de Ulua.—Flags of truce were frequently communicating, and an order was soon expected for its surrender. Preparations were making at Vera Cruz to take the fort, should it not be given up.

The first congress sat at Mexico on the 24th Febyuary. Perfect harmony subsisted throughout the empire. An ambassador had been sent to Spain for the purpose of soliciting one of the royal family as emperor of Mexico, provided he would live in the empire. It was however expected, that Don Augustin de Iturbide, a chief of the Independents, would be elected. The royalists had generally emigrated to Spain and her provinces, with their valuable property.

Gen. Victoria, a distinguished revolutionary leader in Mexico, has, with a number of his compatriots in arms, proceeded to Guatimala, situated to the south of Vera Cruz, and established an independent republican government in that beautiful country. This territory is said to be 4 or 500 miles broad, about 1100 long, and contains 462,000 square miles.

DOMESTIC.

RALEIGH, APRIL 12.

Melancholy Accident.—On Friday evening last, the driver of the Southern Stage (named Johnson, an Irishman,) within a mile or two of this city, rising from his seat to whip his fore-horses, slipped from the footboard, and falling under the wheels of the carriage, was so bruised that he died in a short time after he was taken up. Another driver happened to be in the Stage, who drove it to town.—*Register.*

BOSTON, MARCH 22.—About a week since, the Marshal of this district liberated from the County jail, Adolph Lacoste, who has been imprisoned for twenty-two months past, for having been concerned in the Slave Trade. It will perhaps be recollect that the brig Science was taken on the coast of Africa in the year 1820, and sent into the United States by one of our cruisers. Lacoste, the master, was convicted in Nov. 1820, in the U. S. Circuit Court for this circuit; he was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, and to the payment of a fine of 3000 dollars. This sentence was previous to the existence of the law of the United States prescribing the punishment of death to the offence of Slave dealing. In consequence of representations touching his good behaviour since he has been confined, made by the friends of Lacoste, and particularly of the exertions of Mr. Poinsett, member of Congress from South-Carolina, made in his behalf, the President of the United States has been induced to grant him a full pardon for the rest of his term of imprisonment, and a remission of the fine and cost of prosecution. Accompanying the pardon was a letter to Lacoste, inclosing a draft for \$50, presented to him by Mr. Poinsett, to enable him to pay his expenses to S. Carolina, where his family, who are respectable, resides.

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sufficient to drive every Indian from the territory, if it should be necessary. The Cherokee tribes, on the west side of the Mississippi, are a part of the same nation as the Tennessee river, who removed to the Arkansas since the year 1817.—*Gaz.*

BOSTON, MARCH 26.

Pirates Captured!—Captain Seabury, of the brig Joseph, at Holmes's Hole, from Cuba, reports that he was boarded by the United States' brig Enterprise, and was informed that she had captured that morning eight piratical vessels, and had their crews, amounting to about 160 men, then in possession.

A lot situated in Wall-street, New-York, 75 feet in front and 170 in depth, has been purchased by the U. S. Branch Bank of that city, for the purpose of erecting a Banking House, for the sum of forty thousand dollars.

HARD TIMES, INDEED!

Extract of a letter from Worthington, Ohio, dated 15th Feb. 1822.

"That you may know how scarce money is, it has been remarked that there is but one quarter of a dollar in Worthington, and that has been borrowed so much from one to another to pay postages, that it is worn smooth, and is now a twenty cent piece."

"Pennsylvania against the World!"

Under this motto is advertised, in the Philadelphia papers, a Hog weighing 1352 pounds, alive, and supposed to be the largest ever known of the Hog kind.

Proof that a man can be his own Grand-Father.

There was a widow and her daughter-in-law, and a man and his son. The widow married the son, and the daughter the old man; the widow was therefore, mother to her husband's father, consequently grand-mother to her own husband. They had a son, to whom she was great-grand-mother; now as the son of great-grand-mother must be either a great-grand-father or great uncle, this boy was therefore his own grandfather.

A certain method of securing horses from flies and all other insects, is rubbing them every morning with walnut leaves.



MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening, the 16th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Freeman, Dr. Thomas Bouchelle, of Morganton, to Mrs. G. Torrence, of this place.

In Somerset, Md. Mr. Edward North, aged 21, to Mrs. Russel Dunn, aged 70.

In Vermont, March 3, Mr. William Double, to Miss Ann Maria Singleton.

A prudent maid, to change her fate,
From solitary trouble;
She wisely left the Single state,
And turn'd unto the Double.



DIED,

In this county, on the 9th inst. aged 50, the Rev. John Carrigan, pastor of the congregations of Thiatira and Beth-Page. He was a good citizen, a pious man, and a faithful preacher of the Gospel of Christ.

At the residence of Dr. Charles Harris, Cabarrus county, on the 11th inst. Mr. William Wilson, of Wilkes county. It may be some consolation to his relatives to learn, that he remained perfectly sensible to the last moments of his life, and appeared to have a bright prospect of a happy immortality. Although Mr. Wilson had no relative, resent to drop a tear of sorrow over his departing spirit, yet he was not destitute of friends. During his illness, all necessary attention was paid him, and after his dissolution, his remains were decently interred.

In Baltimore, Md. on the 25th ult. Christiana Gunker, aged 20, a native of Germany. The distressing condition and suffering of this young woman, and awful result, ought to be a solemn warning to all match-makers and match-breakers. She was engaged to be married to a young man of Philadelphia who, for reasons best known to himself, communicated to her, a short time ago, his intention of abandoning her. On the receipt of this information, she became the child of sorrow and despair for ten days, when reason left her seat, and she became an awful, distressed maniac, un-easily calling on her lover to "come to her." On the evening preceding her death, she ordered her "wedding garment" to be prepared, saying that she "wished to be dressed in white," and that she "was to be married at ten o'clock," the precise hour of her departure to a world of spirits.

AN UGLY FELLOW.

A fellow who had been employed as a teacher in Clarksville, (Penn.) and had recently decamped, carrying with him another person's horse, a watch, &c. described as of a very diminutive appearance, short curled hair resembling a mattoo's, and when laughing produces a sound "somewhat like the liquid gurgling out of a jug"—resembling, we suppose, that described in the old song, which goes "gluggy, gluggy, glug."

CURE FOR WARTS.

Take a piece of unslacked lime, and having wetted the top of the wart, rub the lime on two or three times a day, and they will be imperceptibly removed in a short time, without leaving the slightest scar, or any inconvenience being sustained on account of the lime.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership existing between John M. Greenlee, James Avery, and Edwin Poor, under the firm of Greenlee, Avery & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts on the books, will please settle the same with James Avery, who is authorized to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN M. GREENLEE,

JAMES AVERY,

EDWIN POOR.

Morganton, April 1, 1822.—3wt100

JAMES AVERY.

Morganton, April 8, 1822.—3wt100

JAMES AVERY.

Morganton Academy,

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies.

Lectures are given in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, National, or Political Philosophy.

Great attention is paid to reading, speaking writing, and pronouncing the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuition \$20 per annum, and

POETRY.

PLEASURES OF RETIREMENT.

I love to stray thro' verdant fields,
To watch the growing blade;
I love to ramble in the groves,
And rest beneath their shade;
I love to climb the rugged cliff,
To skirt the mountains o'er;
I love to scale the tow'ring rock,
And wind along the shore;
I love each touch of nature's hand—
Her finger's winning art;
I love the copse, whose verdant hue
Bids spring no more depart:
I love the sunshine of delight—
It sparkles to the soul;
But, most of all, I love a life
Retir'd beyond controul.
I love the flow'r, which to the sun
(Each morning) throws its ray;
For, like an Angel, thus to heav'n
It bids us wing our way:
But, most of all, I love the flow'rs
Whose beauties seek the shade;
Which, for concealment, seek the bow'r,
And couch beneath the glade.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE SIGH.

What oft relieves the lab'ring heart,
Oppress'd by all the train of woe?
What can a transient ease impart,
When fortune lays our comforts low?
What to an absent friend is given,
Or breath'd upon the lonely tomb?
What rises to the God of Heaven,
Lost to the world in sorrow's gloom?
What heaves in gentle pity's breast,
When vice and folly flutter by?
What love in earliest form is drest,
Or lies in ambush?...."Tis a Sigh!"

[COMMUNICATED.]

SONG,

BY ROBERT HERRICK.

Gather the rose-buds while ye may,
Old Time is still a flying;
For this same flow'r that smiles to-day,
To-morrow will be dying.
The glorious light of heav'n, the Sun,
The higher he's a getting,
The sooner will his race be run,
And nearer he's to setting.
The age is best which is the first,
When youth and blood are warmer;
But being spent, the worse and worst
Times still succeed the former.
Then be not coy, but use your time;
And, whilst ye may, go marry;
For having lost but once your prime,
You may forever tarry.

MODEST BEAUTY.

As lamps burn silent with unconscious light,
So modest ease in beauty shines more bright:
Unaiming charms with edge resistless fall,
And she who means no mischief, does it all.

Literary Extracts, &c.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE MAN IN THE BELL.

In my younger days, bell-ringing was much more in fashion among the young men of —, than it is now. Nobody, I believe, practises it there at present except the servants of the church, and the melody has been much injured in consequence. Some fifty years ago, about twenty of us who dwelt in the vicinity of the Cathedral, formed a club, which used to ring every peal that was called for; and, from continual practice and a rivalry which arose between us and a club attached to another steeple, and which tended considerably to sharpen our zeal, we became very Mozarts on our favorite instruments. But my bell-ringing practice was shortened by a singular accident, which not only stopped my performance but made even the sound of a bell terrible to my ears.

One Sunday, I went with another into the belfrey to ring for noon prayers, but the second stroke we had pulled shewed us that the clapper of the bell was miffled. Some one had been buried that morning, and it had been prepared, of course, to ring a mournful note. We did not know of this, but the remedy was easy. "Jack," said my companion, "step up to the loft and cut off the hat;" for the way we had of muffling was by tying a piece of an old hat, or cloth (the former was preferred) to one side of the clapper, which deadened every second toll. I complied, and mounting into the belfrey, crept as usual into the bell, where I began to cut away. The hat had been tied in some more complicated manner than usual, and I was perhaps three or four minutes in getting it off; during which time my companion below was hastily called away, by a message from his sweetheart! believe, but that

is not material to my story. The person who called him was a brother of the club, who, knowing that the time had come for ringing for service, and not thinking that any one was above, began to pull. At this moment I was just getting out, when I felt the bell moving; I guessed the reason at once—it was a moment of terror; but by a hasty, and almost convulsive effort, I succeeded in jumping down, and throwing myself flat on my back under the bell.

The room in which it was, was little more than sufficient to contain it, the bottom of the bell coming within a couple of feet of the floor lath. At that time I certainly was not so bulky as I am now, but as I lay it was within an inch of my face. I had not laid myself down a second, when the ringing began. It was a dreadful situation. Over me swung an immense mass of metal, one touch of which would have crushed me to pieces; the floor under me was principally composed of crazy laths, and if they gave way, I was precipitated to the distance of about fifty feet upon a loft, which would in all probability have sunk under the impulse of my fall, and sent me to be dashed to atoms upon the marble floor of the chancel, an hundred feet below. I remembered—for fear is quick in recollection—how a common clock-wright, about a month before, had fallen, and bursting through the floors of the steeple, driven in the ceilings of the porch, and even broken into the marble tombstone of a bishop who slept beneath.—This was my first terror, but the ringing had not continued a minute, before a more awful and immediate dread came on me. The deafening sound of the bell smote into my ears with a thunder which made me fear their drums would crack.—There was not a fibre of my body it did not thrill through: It entered my very soul; thought and reflection were almost utterly banished; I only retained the sensation of agonizing terror. Every moment I saw the bell sweep within an inch of my face; and my eyes—I could not close them, though to look at the object was bitter as death—followed it instinctively in its oscillating progress until it came back again. It was in vain I said to myself that it could come no nearer at any future swing than at first; every time it descended, I endeavoured to shrink into the very floor to avoid being buried under the down-sweeping mass; and then reflecting on the danger of pressing too weightily on my frail support, would cover up again as far as I dared.

At first my fears were mere matter of fact, I was afraid the pulleys above would give way, and let the bell plunge on me. At another time, the possibility of the clapper being shot out in some sweep and dashing through my body, as I had seen a ram-rod glide through a door, fluttered across my mind. The dread, as I have already mentioned, of the crazy floor, tormented me, but these soon gave way to fears not more unfounded, but more visionary, and of course more tremendous. The roaring of the bell confused my intellect, and my fancy soon began to teem with all sorts of strange and terrifying ideas. The bell pealing above, and opening its jaws with a hideous clamour, seemed to me at one time a ravenous monster, raging to devour me; at another, a whirlpool ready to suck me into its bellowing abyss. As I gazed on it, it assumed all shapes; it was a flying eagle, or rather a roc of the Arabian story-tellers, clapping its wings and screaming over me. As I looked upward into it, it would appear sometimes to lengthen into indefinite extent, or to be twisted at the end into the spiral folds of the tail of a flying dragon. Nor was the flaring breath, or fiery glance of that fabled animal, wanting to complete the picture. My eyes inflamed, bloodshot, and glaring, invested the supposed monster with a full proportion of unholy light.

It would be endless were I to merely hint at all the fancies that possessed my mind. Every object that was hideous and roaring presented itself to my imagination. I often thought that I was in a hurricane at sea, and that the vessel in which I was embarked tossed under me with the most furious vehemence.—The air, set in motion by the swinging of the bell, blew over me, nearly with the violence and more than the thunder of a tempest; and the floor seemed to reel under me, as under a drunken man. But the most awful of all the ideas that seized on me were drawn from the supernatural. In the vast cavern of the bell hideous faces appeared, and glared down on

me with terrifying frowns, or with from an electric jar. A quarter of an hour probably elapsed before I again dared to make the experiment, and then I found it at rest. I determined to lose no time fearing that I might have lain there already too long, and that the bell for evening service would catch me. This dread stimulated me, and I slipped out with the utmost rapidity, and arose. I stood, I suppose, for a minute, looking with silly wonder on the place of my imprisonment, penetrated with joy at escaping, but then rushed down the stony and irregular stairs with the velocity of lightning, and arrived in the bell ringer's room. This was the last act I had power to accomplish. I leaned against the wall motionless and deprived of thought, in which posture my companions found me, when, in the course of a couple of hours, they returned to their occupation.

They were shocked, as well they might, at the figure before them. The wind of the bell had exorcised my face, and my dim and stupid eyes were fixed with a lack-lustre gaze in my raw eyelids. My hands were torn and bleeding; my hair dishevelled, and my clothes tattered. They spoke to me, but I remained insensible. They then became alarmed, and hastened to remove me. He who had first gone up with me in the forenoon, met them as they carried me through the churchyard, and through him who was shocked at having in some measure occasioned the accident, the cause of my misfortune was discovered. I was put to bed at home, and remained for three days delirious, but gradually recovered my senses. You may be sure the bell formed a prominent topic of my ravings, and if I heard a peal, they were instantly increased to the utmost violence. Even when the delirium abated, my sleep was continually disturbed by imagined ringings, and my dreams were haunted by the fancies which almost maddened me while in the steeple. My friends removed me to a house in the country, which was sufficiently distant from any place of worship, to save me from the apprehensions of hearing the church-going bell; for what Alexander Selkirk, in Cowper's poem, complained of as a misfortune, was then to me a blessing. Here I recovered; but, even long after recovery, if a gale wasted the notes of a peal towards me, I started with nervous apprehension. I felt a Mahometan hatred to all the bell tribe, and envied the subjects of the Commander of the Faithful the sonorous voice of their Muezzin. Time cured this, as it does most of our follies; but, even at the present day, if, by chance, my nerves be unstrung, some particular tones of the cathedral bell have power to surprise me into a momentary start.

THE VAMPIRE.

A gentleman by the name of Stedman, while in Surinam, was attacked during his sleep by one of these animals; and his account of this accident is somewhat singular, and tends to elucidate the fact of the existence of that animal. We shall extract it in his own language, from his narrative. "I cannot here," says he, "forgo relating a singular circumstance respecting myself, viz: that on waking about four o'clock one morning in my hammock, I was extremely alarmed at finding myself weltering in congealed blood, and without feeling any pain whatever. Having started up and rung for the surgeon, with a firebrand in one hand, and all over besmeared with gore; to which if added my pale face, short hair, and tattered apparel, he might well ask the question,

Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damn'd!
Bring with thee airs of heav'n or blasts from hell!

The mystery, however, was, that I had been bitten by a *vampire* or *systre* of Guiana, which is also called the *flying dog* of New Spain, and by Spaniards *perro volador*; this is no other than a bat of monstrous size, that sticks the blood from men and cattle while they are fast asleep, even sometimes till they die! And as the manner in which they proceed is truly wonderful, I shall endeavor to give a distinct account of it.

Knowing by instinct, that the person they intend to attack is in sound slumber, they generally alight near the feet, where, while the creature continues fanning with its enormous wings, which keeps one cool, he bites out a piece of the great toe, so very small indeed, that the head of a pin could scarcely be received into the wound, which is consequently not painful—yet through this orifice he continues to suck the blood,

until he is obliged to disgorge. He then begins again, and thus continues sucking and disgorging till he is scarcely able to fly, and the sufferer has often been known to sleep from time to eternity.

Cattle they generally bite in the ear, but always in places where the blood flows spontaneously. Having applied tobacco ashes as the best remedy, and washed the gore from myself and ham-moe, I observed several small heaps of congealed blood all around the place where I had lain upon the ground—on examining which, the surgeon judged that I had lost at least twelve or fourteen ounces during the night."

DANCING IN MISSOURI.

The following account of the novel manner in which *Balls* are got up and carried on in the state of Missouri, is taken from a letter written by a gentleman in St. Louis to his friend in Virginia

"The first ball of the season is generally by subscription, early after the cold weather commences; and at this ball some ladies, say four or six, and generally the handsomest in company, select as many gentlemen as kings, which is generally performed by a lady's pinning a *bouquet* (French word, *a nosegay*) to a gentleman's bosom, and giving him a kiss. The next day he calls on his queen, kisses her, and inquires what she most fancies to adorn her person, which he procures for her....generally a complete set of fineries; and each time he calls on her, gets a fresh kiss. When the queens are all adorned, a ball is given by the kings, who wait on and dance with their queens. They are then (after taking the parting kiss) all reduced to commoners, and the ex-queens, or other ladies, kiss and crown other gentlemen as kings. Several ladies, the past winter, got, in this way, sufficient apparel to last them the whole year."

HOARHOUND.

In cases of the lungs, the virtues of the hoarhound, which grows spontaneous and in abundance about Salisbury, is known to almost every old woman within the boundaries of our town. Whether, however, it has all the virtues attributed to it below, is at least questionable. The prescription is simple, and the proposed benefit great. It is easily tested:

Consumption.—Completely to eradicate this disorder, I will not positively say the following remedy is capable of doing, but I will venture to affirm that by a temperate mode of living, (avoiding spirituous liquors wholly) wearing flannel next to the skin, and taking every morning half a pint of new milk, mixed with the expressed juice of green hoarhound, the complaint will not only be relieved, but the individual shall procure to himself a length of days beyond what the mildest fever could give room to hope for. I am, myself, a living witness of the beneficial effects of this agreeable, and though innocent, yet powerful application.

Four weeks use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast, and gave me to breathe deep, long and free—strengthened and harmonized my voice, and restored to me a better state of health than I had enjoyed for many years.

RHEUMATISM.

It is said to be a specific for the Rheumatism, to apply a cabbage leaf to the part affected. Choose a perfect leaf, cut off the protuberant stalk at the back, and place it on the part with a bandage of flannel, at going to bed. It will produce a local perspiration, and in two or three repetitions, effect a cure.

COTTON SEED.

To prevent Worms from cutting the Cotton Plant, mix 24 lbs. of saltpetre with 100 gallons of water, in which soak the Cotton Seed well a few hours previous to planting—by this process a certain moisture is created round the Plant highly beneficial. A little pulverized Plaster of Paris should be mixed with the above if possible.

To save Cucumbers from Bugs.

Set out an onion (or set up an onion stalk) in each hill of cucumbers, and the bugs will keep away.

Another.—Sprinkle on at evening, (after cool) tea grounds, as they are commonly left by families after use. This as often as two or three times in a week, will not only prevent injuries from bugs, but strengthen and invigorate the vine, and cause it to become exceedingly fruitfully.